

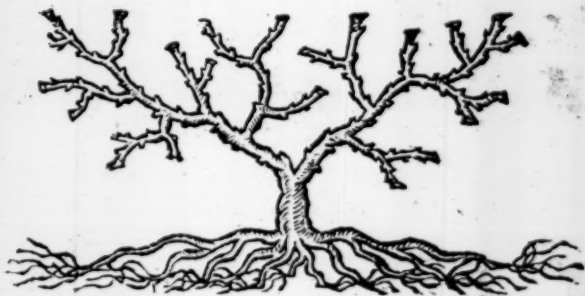
*e Orchard, and the Garden:*

**CONTAINING CER-**  
**ne necessarie, secret, and ordi-**  
**narie knowledges in Grafting and**  
**Gardening.** 6 27 7 16

*Wherein are described sundrie waies to*  
*graffe, and diuerse proper new plots for*  
*the Garden.*

*Gathered from the Dutch and French.*

**Also to know the time and season, when it is good**  
**to sow and replant all manner**  
**of Seedes.**



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Here follow certaine common instru-  
*tions, how the stumpe must be cho-*  
sen, whereupon you will  
graffe or plant.



**E**uerie diligent housholder who will  
plant, should chuse therto a conue-  
nient place, to the end that the  
wild beast chaw not, nor paire the  
plantes, or if they be yong, wholly  
eate in peeces; which to auoyd, is  
needfull to be in a towne or closed orchard, where  
there be not too much shadowes, wherein be a sweet  
ground well muckt, tilled and turned.

Euerie plant will haue foure things.

**F**irst moistnesse, so that the seedes or stumpe be  
moist and greene.

**S**econdly a conuenient place, which hath such  
earth as will lightly be rubbed to powder, and that  
the sunne may come to it: for wherethere is filthy  
lome, a leane ground, or sandie, or drie burnd, or salt  
ground, there is nothing good to be planted, to  
haue any continuance: Neuerthelesse wherethe  
ground

ground is leane, there you must giue him more dung. In a fat ground not so much. You must take heede, that the ground be not too moist nor to drie. You must not mucke the trees with hogs dung.

Thirdly, A mediate water or nourishing moistnes, therfore be those orchards best which are scituated betweene two waters, for those that are placed by a water side, remaine still yong and fruitfull, and haue commonly the barke smother and thinner than the others. And those trees are more fruitfull than others which are planted in a valley, or in the lower part of a deepe hill: for from those hills may come to them nourishment and moistnesse, and the ground which is so scituated, is much fruitfull: but he that can not get for his trees such a ground, must with all diligence seeke, if he may bring to his trees a little spring or pond, of which the trees may sometimes finde some reuiuing, and if you may not haue any of those, and haue a garden, who by it self is naught: the trees will grow with thicke rootes, which hindereth the growing of them, and drieth them at length.

Fourthly, The aire is required, which must be agreeable to them, and of complexion to beare, for there be some trees that doe prosper in all aires: to wit, apple and pearre, cherrie and pluntrees. Some will haue a cold aire, to wit chesse-nut trees: and some a very warme aire, as the palme and pepper-trees: therfore they be rare with vs. That plant which hath these foure things shall prosper: and if they want one or more of these foure thinges, they will decay and their prospering perish.



At what time trees ought to be planted and set.

**A**Ll kind of trees may be planted, transported, and cut in March, but it is better they be turned in October, for then the frost hurteth them not so much as at other times: for learned men say, that in drie townes and warme countries they plant in October or Nouember, and that in moist townes and cold vallies they plant in februarye or March: in none other time may you plant or grasse. When you will plant or set againe wild stumps, if there be anie thing broken at the roote, cut it off. Euerie plant must be set two foot one from another, or at the least one foote, especially when they should beare strong fruits: likewise when thou wilt set strong seeds, as nuts, almonds, and peaches. When a man will plant two stumpes, so must they be of two yeare old, except the vine.

These thinges you must vnderstand of those plants or stumps which are planted with rootes.

How the stumps and plantes must be prepared and dressed, which you will plant.

**T**he plant or sprout you must cut round about, so that you leaue the verie end of it, and put it then into a hole: but if the stumpe be great, cut it cleane off, and then put onely the vndermost part into a hole, long or short as you will: but if you find two stumps growen together, you may cut the lesser away. And aboue all thinges you must take heede that the sprout growe vp right, and if it will not,

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you

you must constraîne it, and tie it to a sticke.

Here follow certaine instructions how the trees  
must be kept, and how you must  
labour them.

**S**ome trees will haue a fat ground, as figge trees  
and mulberrie trees; and some leane ground,  
but all trees be in that point equall, that they will  
haue in the top drie ground, and in the bottome  
moist earth.

2 In haruest you must vncouer the rootes of the  
trees so deep, that they may partlie be seene, and lay  
dung vpon them, which dung must be dissolued of  
raine in the ground, that it may come to the rootes,  
which mucking giueth good encrease to the rootes.

3 If the ground wherin the trees stand be too  
sandie, then mixe among it faire and new lome: and  
if it be too lomie then mixe amongst it sand in place  
of mucke, the which you must not onely do hard by  
the tree, but also foure or fife foote off from it round  
about the tree, according as the tree is in bignes, or  
that the rootes are large and great.

Such diligence giueth to the trees great helpe,  
for their nourishment and strength is thereby renew-  
ed. Hereafter you shall vnderstand, wherby to  
know the fruitfull soile.

4 In the fat ground the stumpe wherupon you  
will graffe, must bee left long, but in leane ground  
short.

5 The plants of trees from their youth, till  
three years must not be cut nor shred, but they may  
be transported, and if they be too weake you may  
prick

prick sticks next vnto them.

6 Diligēt regard must be taken, that no sprouts spring out of the stumpe, which might take the nourishment from the tree sprouts, and those boughes which spring from the root of the tree, at the first planting.

7 When thou perceiuest the yong trees to waxe weake, then vncouer the rootes and put o- ther fresh ground to them.

8 If the ground be neither too soft nor too hard, then may you choose al kind of stumps (in februa- rie) for to plant, when the green iuice is dispersed in the bark, but when the ground is too hard, then the sweat holes or pores of the root do remain clo- sed & stopped, so that they cannot drabe to them their nourishment: such hardnesse of the ground or earth, hindereth the aire, and moistnesse which commeth from beneath vpward, for it cannot be pearced of the soft sprouts, with the small heat which is beneath, therfore you must come to helpe them with a spade, for with a plough you wil neuer come to an end, because of the root.

9 There is great diligence to be taken for pre- seruing of the trees, when they beginne to grow great, to scrape from the bark al rudenesse, which is done, when you take from them all superfluitie, and sprouts which come out of the tree. You may cut them in februarie.

10 It is good for the trees to mulke them often, and moderatlie to water their roots.

Also to cleaue the roots, and lay stones into them, to the end they may reuiue againe, of the dri- nesse which they haue suffered, or of the barrennes  
of

of the ground, or when the yong planted trees for the great heat will perishe. Also when immoderate heat is, then you must helpe them with turning of the ground, and with watering, but the water wherewith you should water them, must not be altogether fresh, nor cold, or newlie drawen out of a spring: but out of a ditch, pond, or wel, or anie other foule ditch water, or with spring water, which hath stand long in the sunne, or put a little dung in the water, and stir it once or twice well about, and the water will be fat, wherewith water your Trees. You may also keepe them with shadowes and straws from the heat: or els put (in great heat) fat greene hearbs at the stumps, tempered with lome: some annoint the stump (toward the South, or Mid-day) with chalke, some with oile, or with anie other ointment that cooleth.

II When you would transpose a plant, or haue wild stumps digged out to plant again, then marke the part which standeth towarde the South or Mid-day, and put it so againe when you graffe it,

How to keepe plants, stumps, or trees, from the wild beastes, that they hurt them not.

**W**Here the path of the beasts is free and remedlesse, there must be put poles, and with thornes the same yong trees must be inclosed.

That the Deares spoyle them not.

**T**Ake the pisse of a Deare and annoint the Tree therewith.

That

That the Hares doe not hurt them.

Spit in thy hand, and annoint the sprouts therewith, and no hare will hurt them,

Heere follow some instructions of graffing.



First you must know that inping, grafing, and letting, is all one thing.

The inping sprouts must be yong and new with great bodie, and manie eies: for where many and great budde be, that is a token, that is of a strong fruit.

2 The inping sprouts must be broken off at the sunne rising, although that those of the other side broken off grow likewise: yet those of the other side

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are most naturall and temperate of heate : Some countrie clownes belcene, that if you in cutting of the sprouts turne them vpside downe, that they wil neuer grow right, but be crooked.

3 All grafting and imping is done by putting one into another by a fast binding, that the little sprout may spread his boughes to the stumpe of tree, wherein it is grafted, that so it may become one tree.

4 Quercy pines (which are so weake that they will breake before they be put into the earth, or into the stumpe) are naught, and therefore they may not be impied or set.

5 When you impe vpon a house, or fruit tree, the fruit will be far better : But if you cut off a Garden tree a branche, and impe into it one of his owne sprouts, it will bring forth fruite of another taste, forme and bignesse : for imping maketh all the diuersities in pearces, apples, and other fruits.

6 It is farre better to impe low in the stumpe than in the top in the high branches : yet neuertheless if you will make of wilde apple trees garden trees, you may impe them vpon the top.

7 In great trees which haue a great barke, it is not so good to impe : for they take not to them so easily the vaines of the rootes which grow out of the young sprouts, because of her hardnesse, and especially when the imping sproutes are too weake. Wherefore they which graffe trees must seeke small and young stumps, wherein they find much liquor and little hardnesse, & which may endure the binding.

8 It is best imping or grafting when the liquor is in the barke, if you haue a great tree vpon the  
which

## The Orchard.

9

which you would impe, and hath manie branches, you may cut them all off, and impe into the stumps all kind of boughes, such as you please: but if the tree be ouer old, so that her boughs be ronkeled, and her mossines consumed, then cut the tree cleane off, and let the stumpe stand a whole yeare: afterward take the sprouts which are sprung out of that stumpe, and graffe them, and cast the others away. Such a stumpe is like to beare, and therefore nourish as manie sprouts as you please: but if it be a wild stumpe graffe garden sprouts vpon it.

9 If you graffe a sprout or bough vpon a Hawthorne tree, that same bough will grow great, and the stumpe wil remaine small, therefore he that wil impe vpon such a tree, see he cut it off by the roote, then will the imped sprout and the stumpe grow al of one thickness: but you must haue still regard that you impe kind vpon kind, as apples vpon apples, pearces vpon pearces: for he that graffeth strange vpon strange; as pearces vpon apples, and apples on pearces, and such like, although it be done often for pleasures sake, yet will it not last: for the naturall nourishment is so that it will hardlie nourish a strange kind of fruit.

10 The tree which is grafted in februarye, in his fruits grow no woormes nor maggets.

11 When the imping sprouts begin to prosper, and wil not grow straight and leuell, then you must constrain them perforce, that they may grow orderly. Furthermore you must haue a care to keepe the prospering sprouts well with sticke from the wind, if they stand anie thing high, and especiallie when they haue stood a yeare or two, and where



they are pricked in the stumpe, it is most needfull as shall after appeare. And because there be manie and diuerse waies to grasse and know howe wild stumps and trees are to be made garden trees: we thought it good to set some of them here downe.

Diuerse fashions and waies of grassing  
there be.

**H**E that will extraordinarily grasse all manner of trees, he must know that the more one tree is liker another, the better it will prosper.

The first sort of grassing is, when the sprout is pricked betweene the barke and the wood of the stumpe, which must be done in May, or April, when the barke may easily be loosed from the tree, and is done after this sort.

First take a stumpe or tree, and cut him off with a sharpe Saw, knife, or such like instrument, where he is smoothest and cleereest, and full of iuice, and polish the place with the barke of the same tree which was cut off. Afterward tie the stumpe with a peece of barke, and then pricke a hole betweene the barke of the tree with a pricke of bone, elder wood, or iron, so that it cleaue not, and then put in the place of the pricke, the sprout, which you must haue broken off a plaine and euen tree, of a good kinde, and one yeare old, which you shall know by this: euerie branch haue runcled knots like the ioynt of a mans finger, cut it at one side vnder the knot, so that you touch not the heart of the Tree: and at the other side, you must softly lose the barke that the sprout may ioyne verie close to the  
stumpe.



stump, then pul out the pucke, and take the sprout and turne the green barke to the bark of the stump, so that it may stand streight.

The sprout may be foure or fve fingers, or eight at the most, high about the stump.

Of this sort of imping, you may set two, three, or more, according to the bignesse of the stump, or as he can beare, provided alwaies that they stand at the least the length of a finger one from another.

Afterward tie it fast (with barke) together, and put ouer it good mucke, and tie ouer it a cloth, that no raine, or aire, may come between it and hurt it. This sort of imping is commonly vsed in stumps, which are great and old trees, whose barke is thick and strong, as apple trees, pear trees, cherrie trees, and willow trees, on which are impeded often times apples, also on figge trees, and chestnut trees.

Such grafting is also done in high stumps, and branches, which be great, but they must be well kept from the wind, that it do not breake them.

After this sort you may graft manie sortes and kindes of pearces vpon one tree, but if you bring pearces vpon apples, or apples vpon pearces stumps, it will not last long, as afoze is said.

The first way of grafting prospereth best, and hath a good continuance, there be many other sorts of grafting, as followeth.

An other way of grafting is, when the stumps are clouen, and the sprouts afterwards are put in, the which doe as followeth.

Take a young tree which is scant of the bignesse of a finger; and cut it smooth and euē, and cleaue it in the midst, then take the sprout which you will impe, and cut it threē square, and at the one side leaue the bark vncut, and then turne the same bark outward at the sumpe, and tie it fast as I haue taught, that the wind nor raigne hurt him not.

Otherwise.

When the sumpe is vncouerd & cleane burnisht at the soft place, then tie him fast, that he cleaue no further than to the length of your sprout, which you must grasse vpon him, and then leaue the prick in it, then make your sprout pointed like a prick, so that the middle be not touched, then put it into the cleft hauing clenled the hole first with the point of a knife, so that one bark may touch the other, and outward one wood another, to the end the moisture may haue the more easie his course, then pull out the prick, and that which remaines open and bare between the cleft and the sprout, that binde well euerie where with the bark of the tree, or with hard pressing with a little sad, or with dung of an ore, or with waxe, or with a linnen cloth washed in waxe, that no raine wind or woozmes may hurt it. This helpeth much to keep the moistnesse in, which cometh from the roote, that it cannot break out, but nourisheth the better the new plant: but when the sumps are great they be cleaued after two waies. The first is, that you cut or cleaue the tree with a knife at one side onelic, til vnto the heart, & that you graft

graft into it, but one sprout. The other is, that you cleaue it all ouer, and that you prick or graft on euerie side one sprout, or one alone, and leaue the other side without.

When the stump is but a little bigger, then the sprout must necessarilie be clouen in two, and you must graft but one sprout into it, as is said in the beginning.

This cleauing may be doone in Februarie, March, and April, then it is good to cut them before they be greene, for to keepe them the better, vnder the ground, in cold or moist places.

#### The third way of grafting.

This sort of grafting is verie subtil, wittie, and readie, and is done as followeth.

Go to a smooth apple or peare tree, in April, when the trees get liquor, and seeke a branche which hath greene eies, and see that the same be lesse than your little finger, and teare it from the tree, and where you see that the green sprouts will come off, there cut them off wholie, and cense the middle therof, that the little red at the wood may turne about, and draw it not off, vntill you come vnto another good peare or apple tree, and seeke there another branch of the same bignesle that the other was, and cut it off, and take from it likewise the red, as farre as you will put them againe, & looke where the branches ioyne, that they may well sit together vpon the toppe, and tie the same place gently and well with a litle barke, behind and before, that the water may not hurte them, and in the first  
peare

yeare it bringeth forth leaues and braunches, in the second, flowers, which you may breake off, for the sprout is yet too tender, so that it may beare no fruit, and in the third yeare it bringeth flowers and fruit, and by this means you may graft diuers kindes of peares and apples vpon one tree. I haue likewise set such sprouts vpon wilde stumps, and they haue prospered.

The fourth way of grafting is.

**H**ow buddes are transported and bound vpon another tree, like as a plaister is tied to a mans bodie, this sort of grafting is called in Latin Emplastrum. We read of such a sort of grafting which is called in latin Abducellum, and it is much like vnto this sort, wherfore we will onelie speak of it, and is done after this sort.

When you see vpon a great fruitfull bough, a bud which will prosper without doubt, and wouldst faine plant it vpon another tree, take a sharpe knife, and lift the bark vp two fingers breadth, that the bud be not hurt, then go to another tree, vpon the which you will graft, and cut into a conuenient place, a like hole into the bark, & put the same bud with the barke into it, and tie it with dung or with a clout which hath lien in a dunghill ouer the cut, that it may be kept from the outward Damage of weather, & for an especiall nourishment and keeping of the inner iuice: then cut off the braunches round about it, that the mother may the better nourish the new son: within twenty daies after take away the band, so that you see that the strange bud hath

hath prospered and ioined himselfe with the tree. This may be done in March when the bark commeth easily from the tree. Also in April, May, and June, and yet she prospereth both befoze and after a time, when you may conueniently find such buds.

This sort of planting prospereth best in a willow tree or such like, which is pierced thzough, and is done after this sort.

## The fifth way.

**W**hen you pierce a willow stick with a sharp piercer, see that betwene euery hole be left the space of one foot, and pricke therein branches a litle scraped, and put the sticke into a ditch, so that the branches stand byright, and one part of the stick must remaine ouer the earth, and within a yeare after take it out of the ditch, and cut the sticke asunder, so find you the branches full of roots, and put euery one into a hole in the ground, and it would not be hurtfull that the holes were stopped with lome, or with waxe.

Some doe take in March a fresh beech-tree, which is of a mans thicknesse, and pearce him ouerthwart with maine and great holes and small holes til vnto the lowermost bark, or quite thzough: then take sprouts or boughes, which be as big and small, that they may fit into the holes: and when you will put them into the Beech stump, you must scrape the byppermost barke off, vntil the greene and no further: then the bough must remaine into the beech, the sprouts must stand a foot or somewhat lesse asunder, then keepe your beech stump with the

L sprouts

sprouts in a fresh ground, and skant a foote deepe, you must first maime the sprouts, that they may not flourish, then the next March ensuing, dig it out with the sprouts, and cut it asunder with a Saw, and euery blocke which is cut off with his branch, you must set in a fresh ground, and so they wil bring forth the fruit the same pearce.

## The sixth way.

**T**his way teacheth how to grasse, that they may bring forth fruit the first pearce, the which do as followeth.

**B**are an old stumpe of what kind soeuer it be, the vppermost bark til to the lower green barke, a span long or somewhat lesse, which doe in haruest in the wane of the moone, and annoint it with Ox dung and earth, and tie it with bark, and after in March when trees are transposed from one place to another, then cut the same branch from the tree, and put it into the ground, and it will bring fruit the same pearce. I haue scene that one hath prickt stickes on Alhallow eue, in the earth, and hath pulled them out againe vpon Christmas eue, and put boughes in the holes, and they haue prospered and come out.

## The seuenth.

**P**ierce the top of a stump, which is not ouer small, and draw a bark through it, and maime it with a knife as far as it standeth on the top, and in eight daies after poure water vpon it, that the top of the stump may close. This must be done in haruest, and

and in the March following cut it off from the tree, and bruse the top, and put it with the same earth in another ground.

## The eight way.

**V** If you graffe a tree, that the fruit be without stones. Take a sprout and graffe it into a great stumpe, with the thicker and lower part of the sprout, then take the vpper or thinner end of the sprout, and cut it also fit to be grafted, and turn it downward and graffe it into the said stumpe; and when the sprout of both sides prospereth, cut it in the midst asunder, so that which is growen right vpperward with the tree, the fruit of it hath stones, but that which was the top of the sprout that groweth contrarie, bringeth forth fruit without stones. And if so be the turned sprout prosper, you must breake off the other, to the end that the turned sprout doe not perishe, which you may trie after this sort: for oftentimes it cometh and prospereth, and manie times it is perished and spoyled.

How Cherries are to be grafted, that they may come without stones.

**W** If you make that Cherries growe without stones? pare a litle Cherrie tree of one yeare old at the stumpe, and cleaue it asunder from the top to the roote, which doe in May, and make an Iron fit to draw the heart or marrow from both sides of the tree; then tie it fast together and annoint it with Oxe dung or lome, and within a yeare after, when



it is groene and healed go to a nother little tree which is of the same kinde, and which hath not yet brought fruite, and graffe that same on the little tree, so shall that same tree bring his fruit without bones.

How a Vine is to be planted vpon a cherry-tree.

**P**Lant a Vine tree next vnto a Cherrie tree, and when it groweth high, then pierce a hole into the Cherrie tree right aboue it, that the hole be no bigger than the Vine is thicke, & pare the vpper barke of the vine branch till vnto the greene, so farre as it must go thzough the tree, and looke well to it that the branch of the Vine be not bruscd and well annointed. You must not suffer any sprouts to come out of the Vine frō the ground vp, but vnto the tree onely, that which cometh out of the other side, let that same grow and bring fruit. When the next March following, if the vine prosper and grow fast into the tree, then cut the Vine from the tree off, and annoint the place with diligence, and it will bring fruit.

How a grape of a Vine may be brought into a glasse.

**V**ill you make that a grape grow into a narrow glasse: take the glasse before the grape cast her bloud, or while she is little, and put her into the glasse, and she will ripen in the glasse.

To graffe Medlers on a Pearce-tree.

**I**f you graffe a branche of a Medler vpon a Pearce tree, the Medlers will be sweete and durable,



Durable, so that you may keep them longer than otherwise.

How apples or other fruits may  
be made red.

If you will graft vpon a wild stump, put the  
sprouts in pikes blood, and then graft them and  
the fruite will be red.

Otherwise.

Take an apple bzaunch and graft it vpon an alder  
stump, and the apples will be red. Likewise if you  
graft them vpon cherry trees.

Of the Quince tree.

The Quince tree cometh not of any grafting, but  
you must pluck him out by the roots, and plant  
him again into a good ground or earth.

Otherwise.

The Quince tree requireth a drie & sweet ground,  
and he prospereth therein.

How to make that Quinces be  
come great

Take a bzaunch of a Quince tree when it hath  
cast his blood where a Quince groweth at, and  
put it into a pot, and set it into the ground, and let  
the

the quince grow in it, and it will be verie great.

And if you wil shew some cining therewith, cause to be made a pot, which hath a mans face in the bottome of it, or anie other picture whatsoeuer, and when the quinces haue blossomed, then bow the branch, and put the quince into the pot, and she will grow very bigge, in the shape of a man, which may also be done in pompous, mellons, cucumbers, and other earthly fruits.

### The conclusion of grafting.

**O**ut of all the foretortitten causes (gentle reader) is euidentlie shewen that although euery planting or grafting, be better from like to like, & from kinde to kinde, yet neuerthelesse it agreeth also with contrarie kindes, as now is said, wherfore he that will exercise and vse the same, and trie diuers kinds, he may see and make manie woonders.

What ioy and fruit commeth of trees.

### The first.

**T**he first is, that you plant diuers and manie kindes: for euerie housholder who hath care to his nourishment, with all dilligence causeth often times, such trees to be brought from forraigne countries.

### The second.

**T**he second is, when the trees be planted and set orderlie and pleasantlie, they giue no small pleasure

sure to a man, therfore euerie one should cut his trees orderlie, and he that can not, should procure other men to doe it, which know how to do it,

The third is of well smelling and spiced fruit.

**C**Leaue a tree asunder, or a bzaunch of a fruitfull tree, to the heart or pith, and cut a peece out of it, and put therein poudered spices, or what spice soeuer you will, or what colour you will desire, and tie a bark hard about it, and annoint it with lome and oxe dung, and the fruit will get both the sauour and colour according to the spice you haue put in it.

How sower fruits be made  
sweet.

**W**hich tree beareth sower fruits, in the same pearce a hole a foote or somewhat lesse aboue the root, and fill that with honie, and stop the hole with a haw thorne bzaunch, and the fruit will be sweet.

How trees ought to be kept when they  
waxe old.

**W**hen trees loose their strength and vertue for age, & the bzaunches break off for the weight of the fruit, or when they waxe barren for lacke of moisture, that they beare not fruit euerie yeare, but fraut euerie other or third yeare, you must cut some of his heauie bzaunches, which he can little nourish,

riſh, which is done to the end that he might keepe ſome moiſtneſſe to himſelfe for his nourishment, for els the moiſtneſſe would go all into his branches.

Wherby you may marke whether you muſt giue them or take away from them, branches, according to their nourishment, and as the earth where ſhee ſtandeth can abide, that is, you muſt leaue them ſo much as will nourish them, and no more, which if you do not, the trees will bring ſo little fruit, that your labour will not be recompensed.

Which cutting of trees may be done from the beginning of nouember till to the end of march, in warme countries. But it is more naturall to be done, from the time that the leaues fall, till the time that they beginne to grow Greene againe, except where the froſt is verie great and ſharp.

How trees muſt be kept from diuerſe ſickneſſes,  
and firſt how to keep them from  
the Canker.

**W**hen the Canker commeth in any tree, hee becommeth barren and die, for it mounteth from the ſtumps, into the top, and when it taketh a peare or apple tree, the bark will be blacke and barren thereabouts, which muſt be cut off with a knife, to the freſh wood, and then the place muſt be annointed with ore dung, and tie it with barked, ſo that neither wind nor raine may hurt it.

Againſt woormes which muſt be drinen out  
of the tree.

**I**t hapneth oftentimes, that the ſuperfluities of moiſtneſſe in the trees breaketh out like as ſometimes

times to a man or beast betwene the flesh and skin:  
and when that becometh to rot, wormes grow out  
of it, which taketh his strength away, wherefore  
marke.

When the bark of a tree at any time swelleth, cut it presently open that the poyson may runne out, and if you finde alreadye boozmes in it, Draw them out with a little iron hooke.

How the wormes are to be killed if they be  
alreadie growne into the tree.

If you will kill the woormes which growe in the tree, take pepper, labozell, and incense, and mingle all well together with good wine, and pierce a hole into the tree downward, till to the pith or heart of the tree, and poure this mixture into it, and stop it with a hawthorne, and the woormes will die.

Otherwise,

**T**Ake ashes or dust and mingle it with sallit ode,  
annoint the trees therewith, and the woormes  
will die.

Otherwise,

**T**ake powdered incence when you graffe, And  
bring it between the barke of the stump, which  
you will graffe, and no woormes will eat the fruit.

When a tree in many places becometh changeable because of worms, or superfluous humours; cleave the tree at some end from the top of the stump

stunpe to the earth, that all the foule liquors may come out and drie. Also when a tree becommeth sicke because of euill humours or fault of ground, so that he becometh worm-eaten, or bringeth no fruit, take the earth away from the root, and put other sweeter in the place, and pierce a great hole in the stumpe, and put therein a pinne of oake, and it helpeth.

A remedie against Caterpillers.

**A**ll kinde of Caterpillers which eat the greene, and blossomes of the tree, doe hurt them verie much, so that thereafter may come no fruit.

Therefore their egges which lie hidden, as it were in a cobwebbe, must diligently be searched, and burned from the boughes, before they bring forth other caterpillers, which do in December, January, and Februarie.

Some were wont to breake them off, and tread them with their feete, but therewith they be not wholly killed. The fire consumeth all things, and therefore it is best to burne them.

Against the Pismires or Ants, when they will hurt the yong trees.

**C**ut the leaues off which are eaten or poisoned of the Ants or Pismires, and where there is any thing made uncleane in the top of the tree of those little wormes, that rub in peeces with your hands, that it may not staine the other leaues, and that the yong sprouts may grow vp without any hinderance.

How

How to keepe the Pismires from the  
Trees.

**F**irst make a iuice of an herbe called Portabaca,  
and mixe it with vinegar, and sprinckle the stump  
therewith, or annoint the stumpe with wine dreggs.  
Some take a little weake pitch, but verie thynne,  
that it may not hurt the tree.

Another instruction.

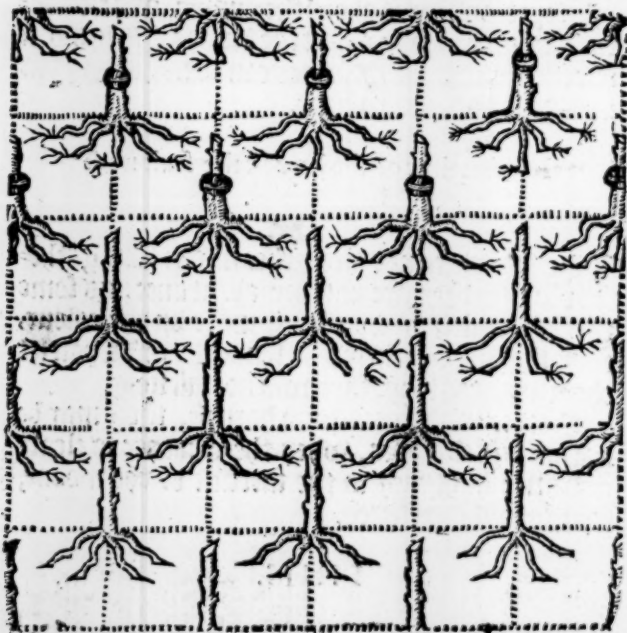
**T**ake a little bundle of cotten, wooll, flaxe, or  
towe, and lay it about the stumpe, and tie like-  
wise a bundle aboue, about the stumpe, and drabo it  
out a little, and the Pismires can do no hurt, or put  
about the stumpe bird-lime.

In what time of the haruest the fruit must  
be gathered.

**T**he fruits are not altogether at one time gathe-  
red, for they are not ripe all at once, as some  
Peares which shewe the ripenesse by the colour,  
those should be gathered in sommer, and if you let  
them stand too long, they will not last long.

Peares which are ripe in haruest, those may be  
gathered in October, when the weather is cleare  
and drie: in haruest in the increase of the moone,  
fruits may be gathered.

FINIS.







A short instruction verie profitable  
and necessarie for all those that delight in garden-  
ing, to know the times and seasons when it is  
good to sow and replant all manner of seeds.



Abbages must be sown in februa-  
rie, March, or April, at the wa-  
ning of the moone, and replanted  
also in the decrease thereof.

Cabbage Lettuse, in february,  
March, or July, in an old moone.

Onions and Leeks must be sown in february  
or March, at the waning of the moone.

Beets must be sown in februarie, or March,  
in a full moone.

Coltwortes white and greene in februarie, or  
March, in an old moone, and such a signe ✕, it is  
good to replant them.

Parfneps must be sown in februarie, April, or  
June, also in an old moone.

Radish must be sown in februarie, March, or  
June, in a new moone.

Pompons must be sown in februarie, March,  
or June, also in a new moone.

Cucumbers and Mellons must be sown in fe-  
bruarie, March, or June, in an old moone.

Spinage must be sown in februarie, or March,  
in an old moone.

Parſely muſt be ſowne in February, or March, in a full moone.

Fennel and Annisſeede muſt be ſowne in February or March, in a full moone.

White Lycorie muſt bee ſowne in February, March, July, or Auguſt, in a full moone.

Cardus Benedictus muſt be ſowne in February, March, or May when the moone is old.

Baſill muſt be ſowne in March, when the moon is old.

Pourſlane muſt bee ſowne in February or March, in a new moone.

Margeram, Violets and Tine, muſt be ſowne in February, March, or April, in a new moone.

Flower-gentle, Roſemary, and Lauander, muſt be ſowne in February, or April, in a new moone.

Rocket and Garden Cresses, muſt be ſowne in February, in a new moone.

Sauell muſt bee ſowne in February or March, in a new moone.

Saffron muſt bee ſowne in March, when the moone is old.

Coriander and Borage muſt be ſowne in February or March in a new moone.

Hartthorne and Samphier muſt be ſowne in February, March, or April, when the moone is old.

Gilly-flowers, Harts caſe, and wall-flowers, muſt be ſowne in March or April, when the moone is old.

Cardons and Artochokes muſt be ſowne in April or March, when the moone is old.

Chickweed muſt be ſowne in February, or March,

March, in the full of the moone.

Burnet must be sowne in februarie or March, when the moone is old.

Double Marigolds must be sowne in february or March, in a new moone.

Flop and Sauorie must be sowne in March, when the moone is old.

White Poppy must be sowne in februarie or March, in a new moone.

Palma Christi must be sowne in februarie, in a new moone.

Sparges and Sperage is to be sowne in february, when the moone is old.

Larks foot must be sowne in februarie, when the moone is old.

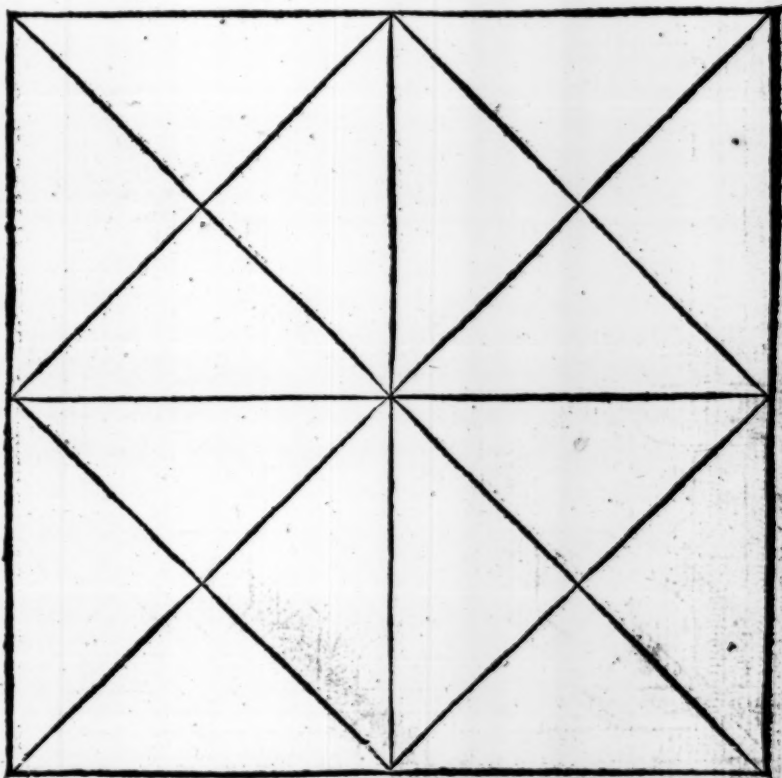
Note that at all times and seasons, Lettuce, Radish, Spinage, and Parseneps, may be sowne.

Note also from cold are to be kept Coleworts, Cabbige, Lettice, Basil, Carduus, Artochokes, and Colckflowers.





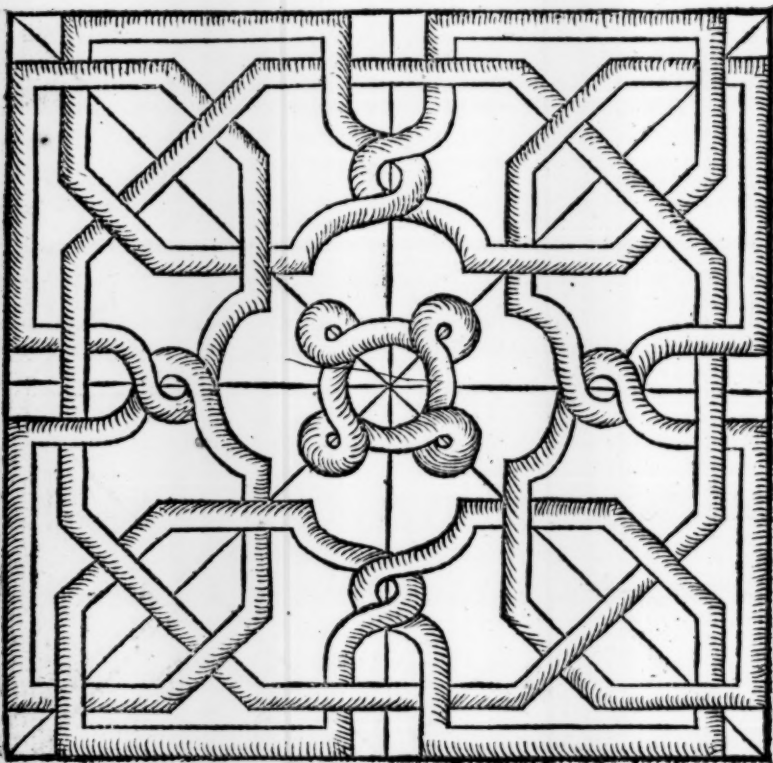
A DIRECTION TO SET OR LAY  
your lines or thread to make or draw a simple  
knot, without a border.



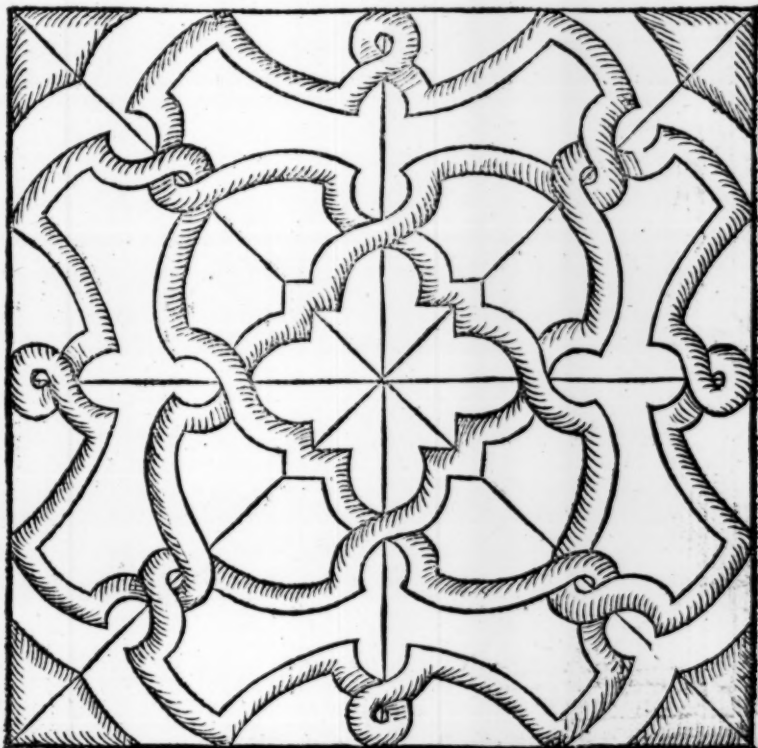
You must leaue your lines as they be first set, vntill your knot  
be altogether finished or done.

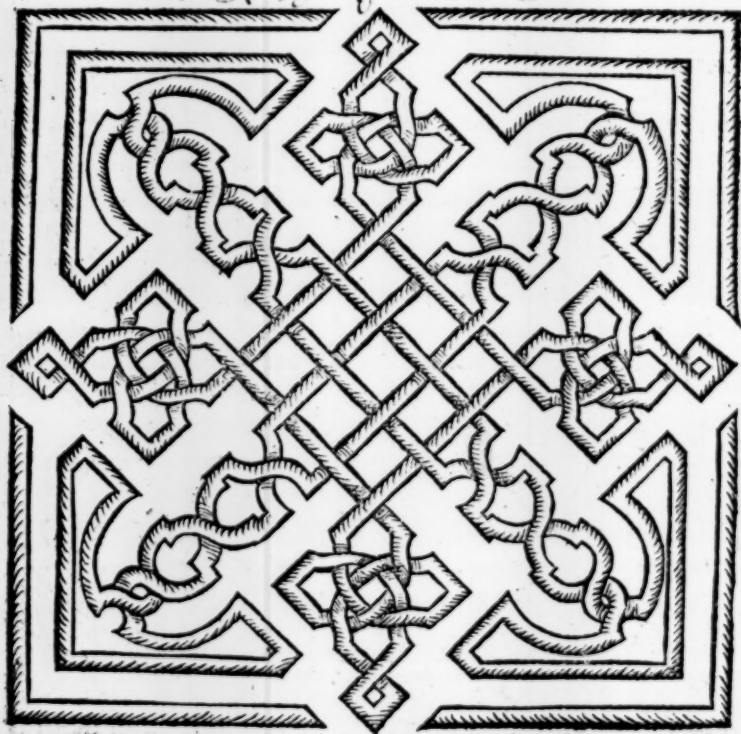
E

THE MANER OR ORDER TO SET  
the thread or line vpon another maner of knor.



A DIRECTION TO FASTEN YOVR  
lines to make another manner of knot.

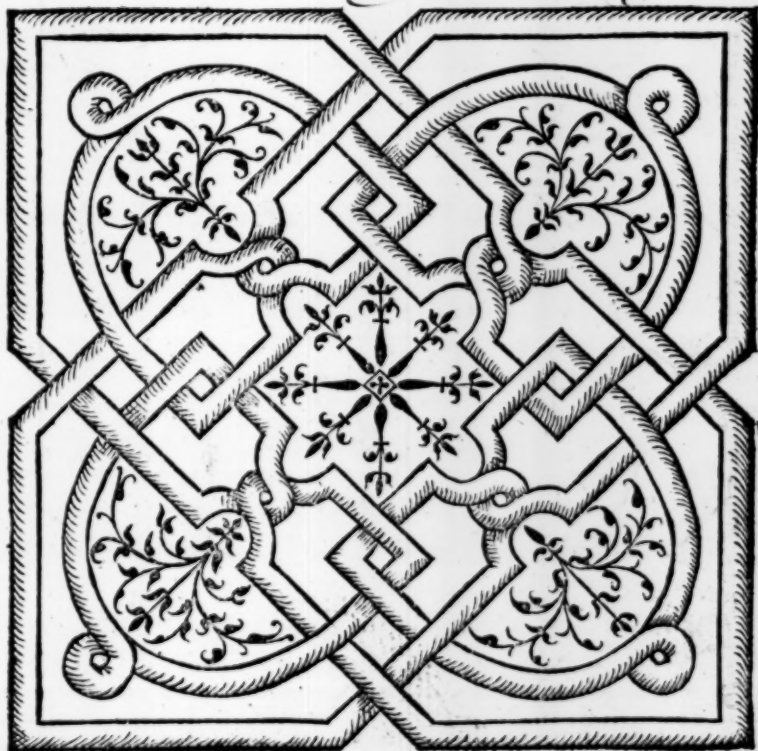


A PLAINE KNOT WITH-  
OVT LINES.

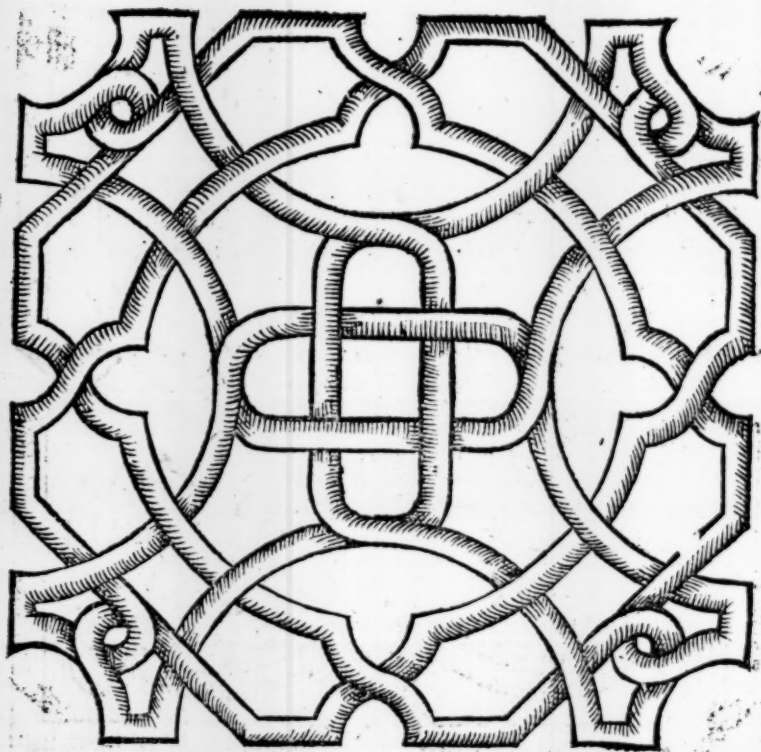


A PLAINE KNOT WITH  
OVT LINES.

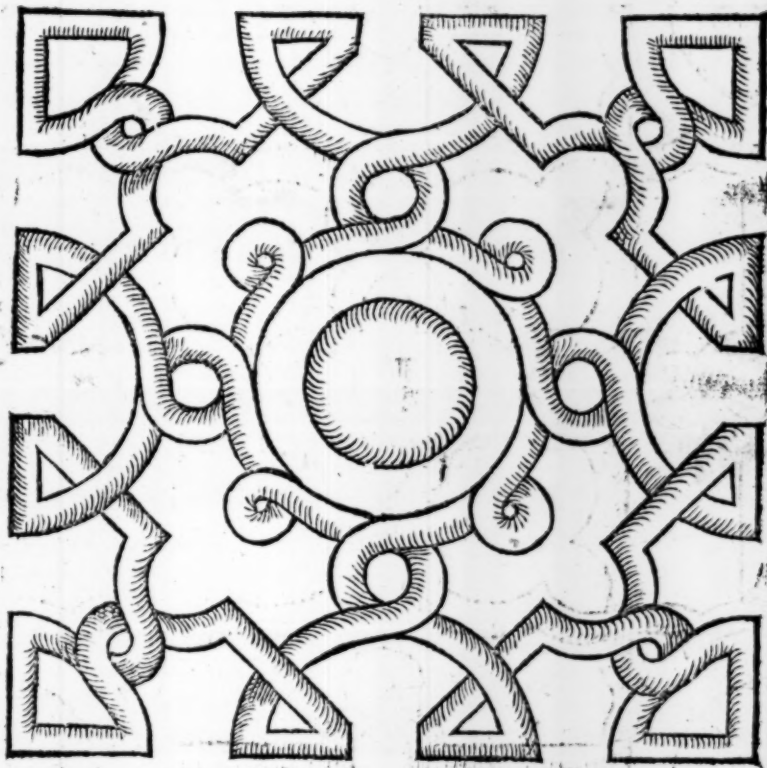
*Diploma Erectus et cetera Lynceus*



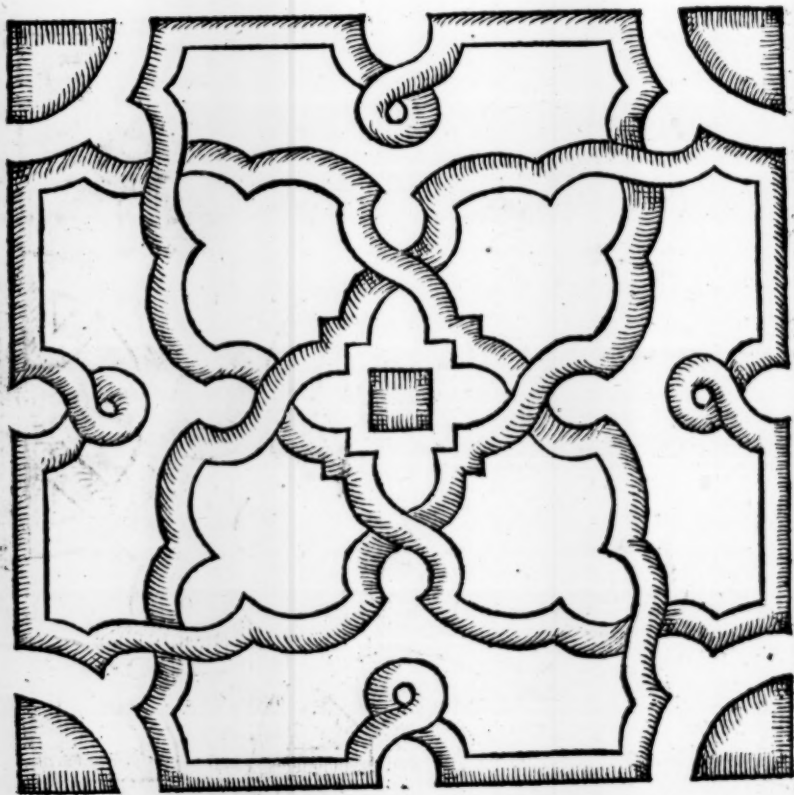
A PLAINE KNOT WITH-  
OVT LINES.



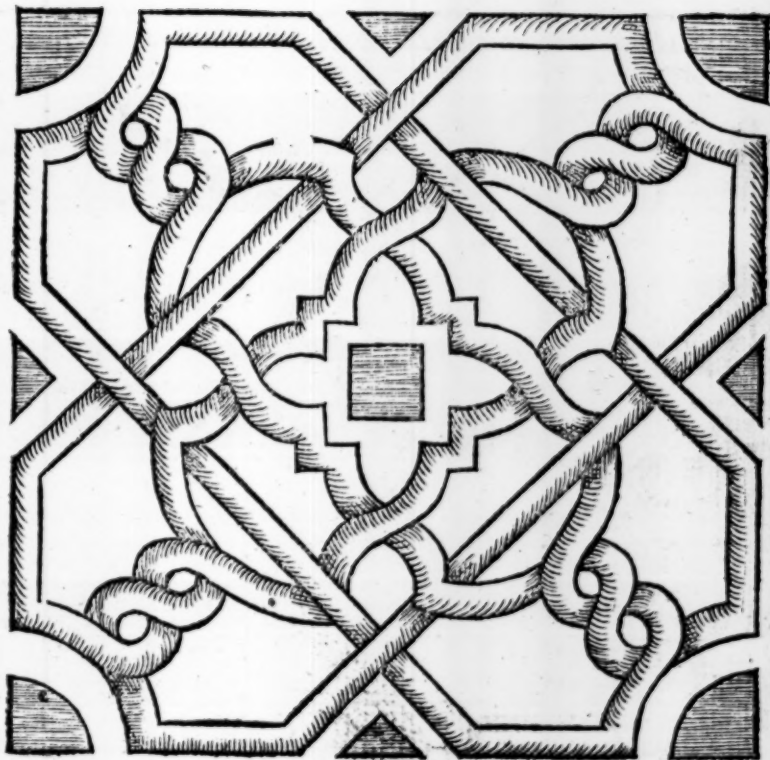
A PLAINE KNOT WITH  
OVT LINES.



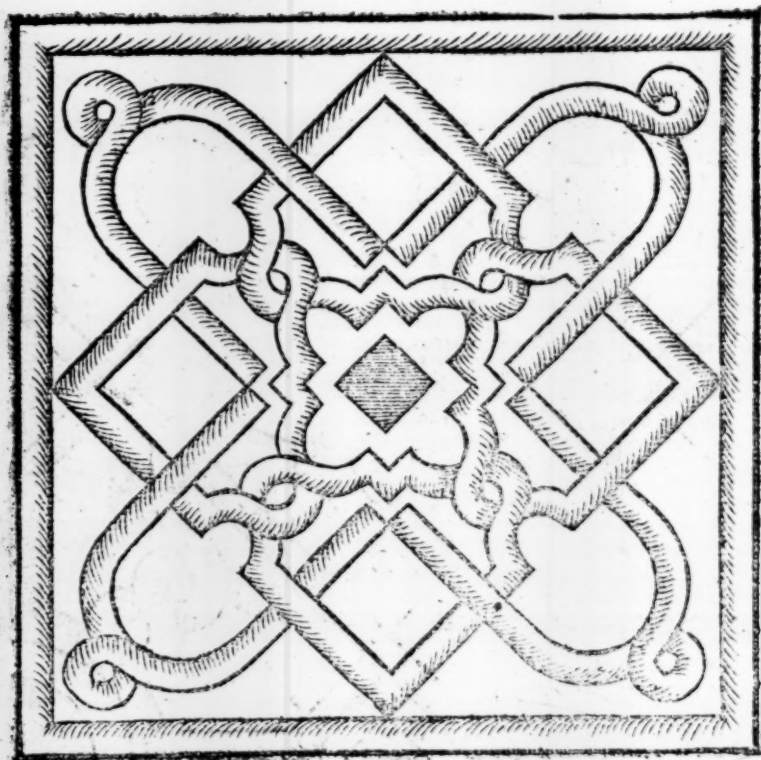
A PLAINE KNOT WITH-  
OVT LINES.



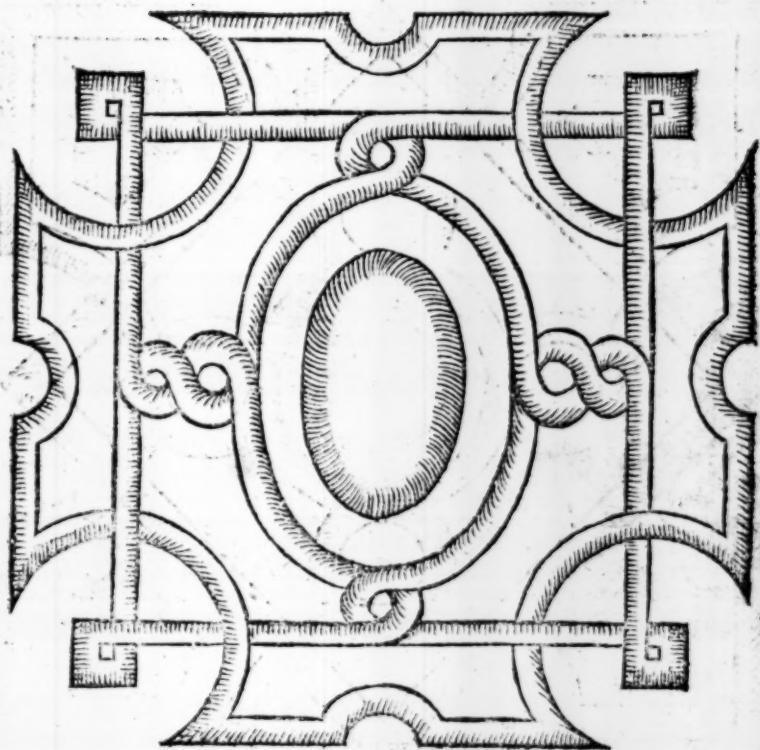
A PLAINE KNOT WITH  
OVT LINES.



A PLAINE KNOT WITH  
OVT LINES.

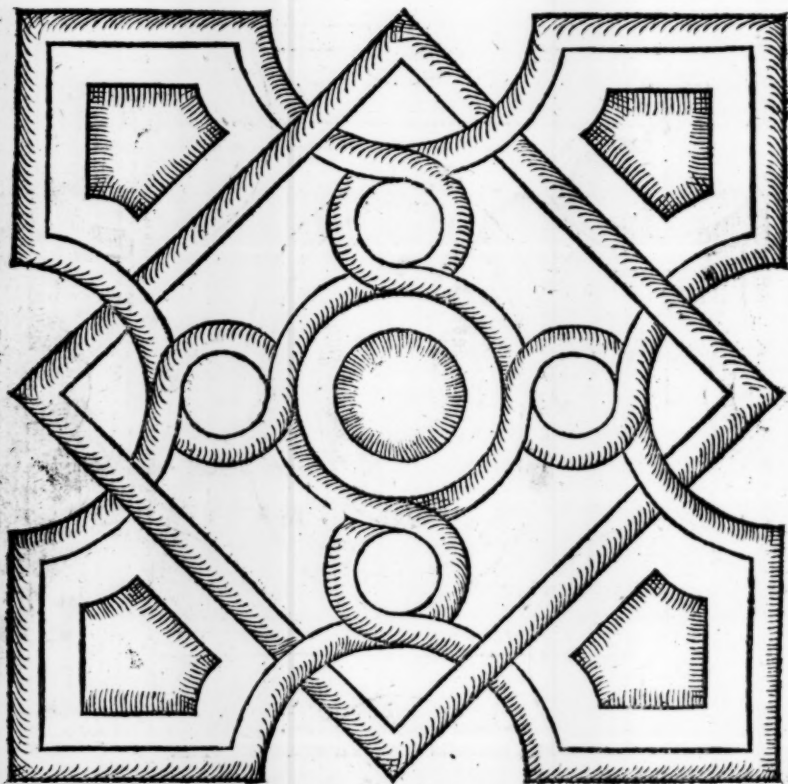


A PLAINE KNOT WITH  
OVT LINES.

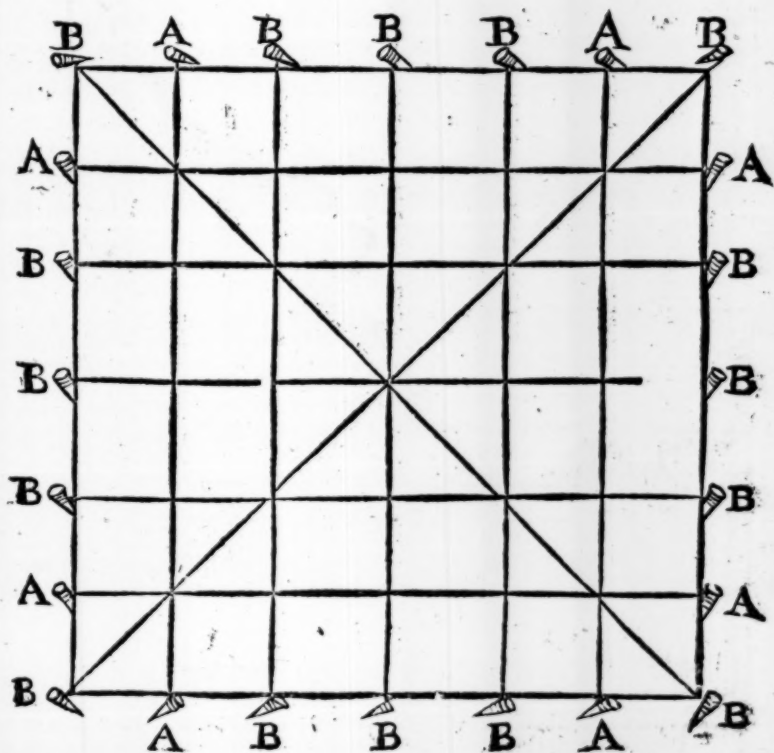




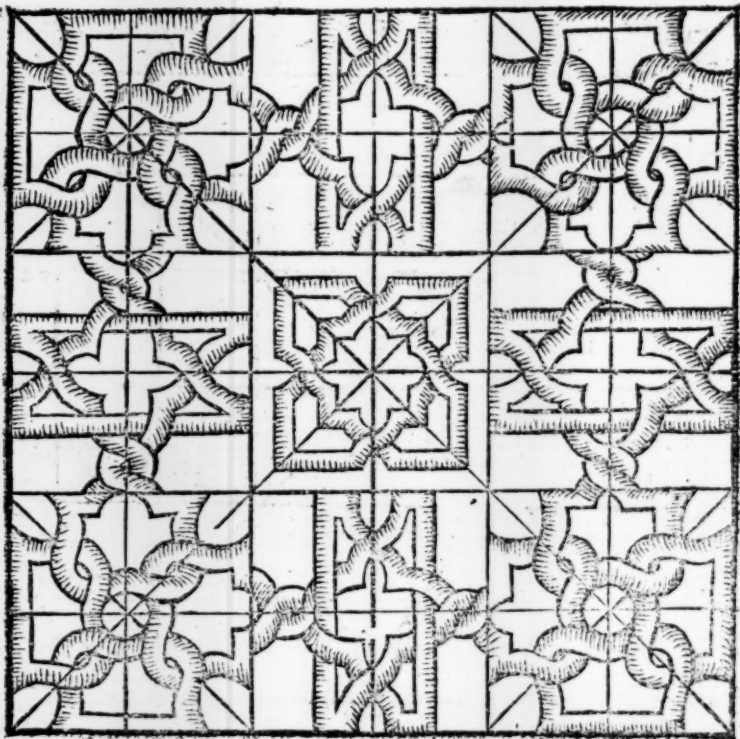
A PLAINE KNOT WITH-  
OVT LINES.



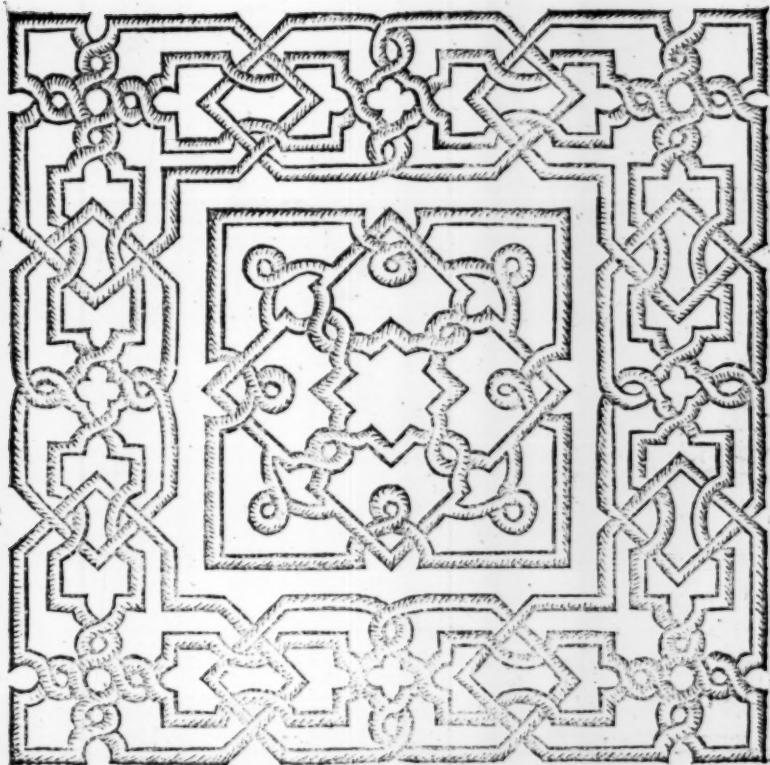
A DIRECTION TO FASTEN YOVR  
 cords or lines, to draw a knot with a border, and for to  
 make a border of beds parted in the midst.



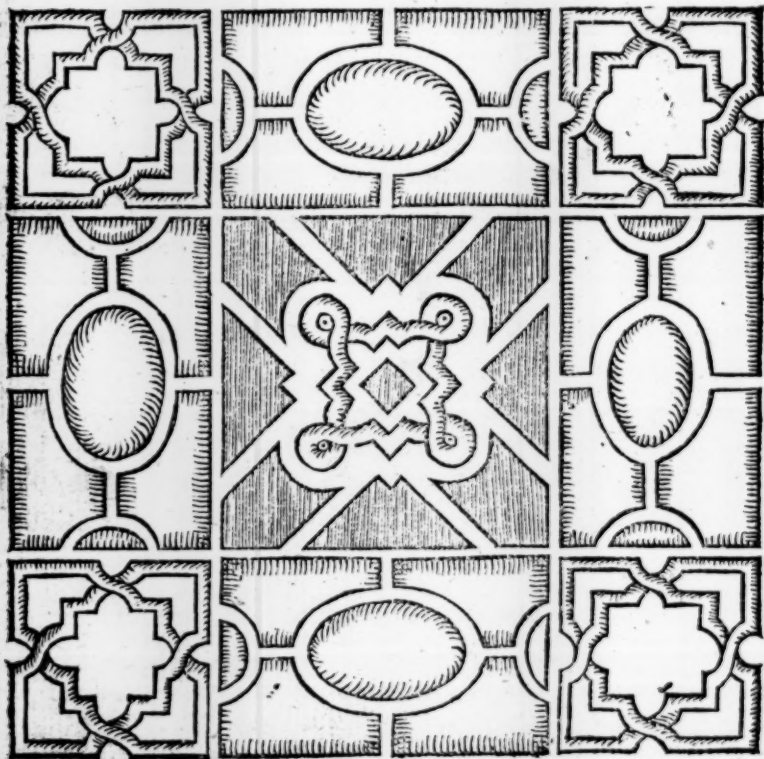
A DESCRIPTION OF THE CORDS FASTENED vpon the border, with a knot in the midst.



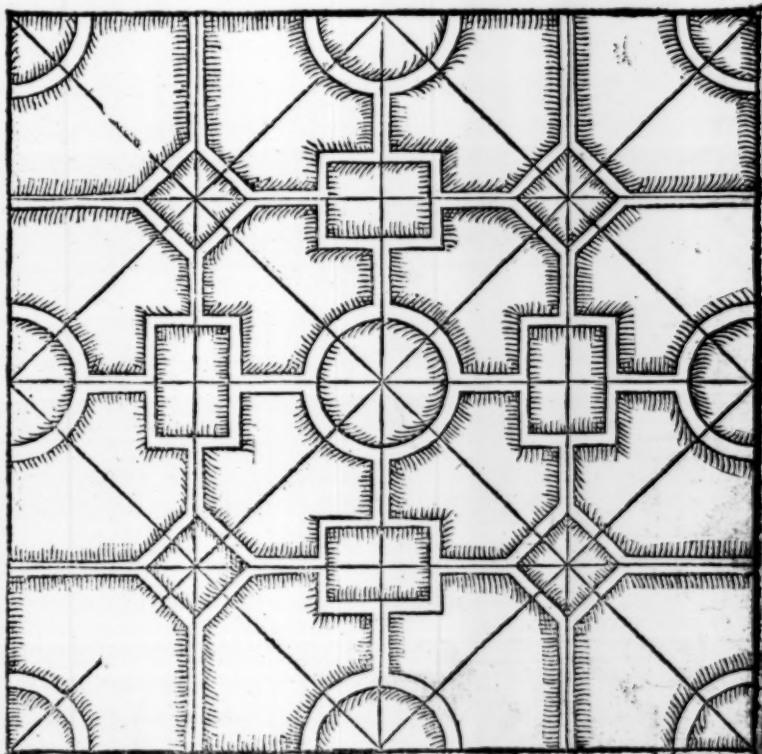
A BORDER WITH A KNOT  
in the midst thereof.



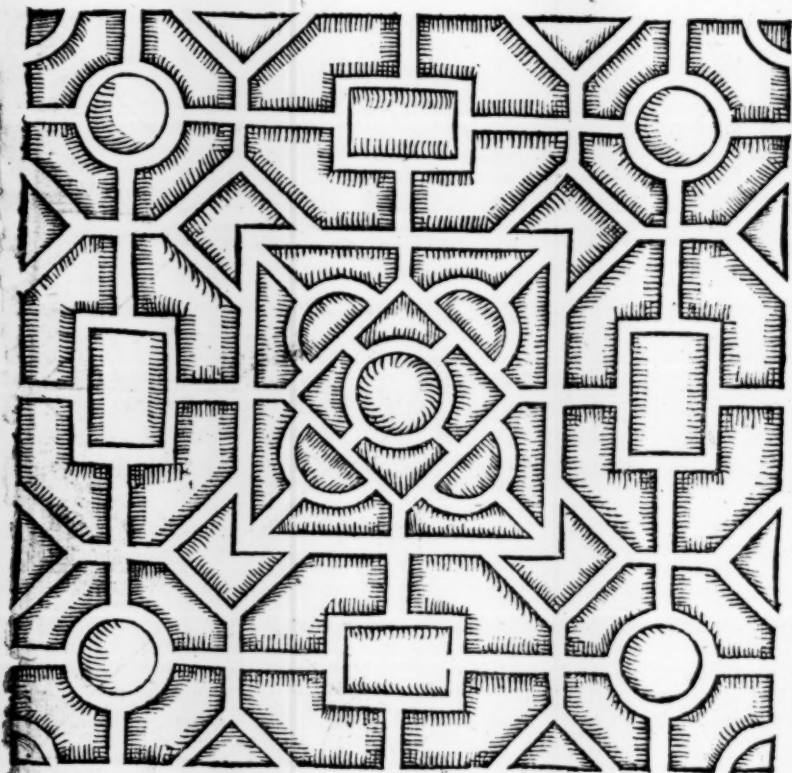
A BORDER OR KNOT DEVIDED  
or parted, containing five small knots, with the midst.



THE FORME OF THE LINES SET VP  
on the knot, whose squares or beds are parted.



A BORDER OF BEDS OR SQUARES  
parted, and the middest thereof.



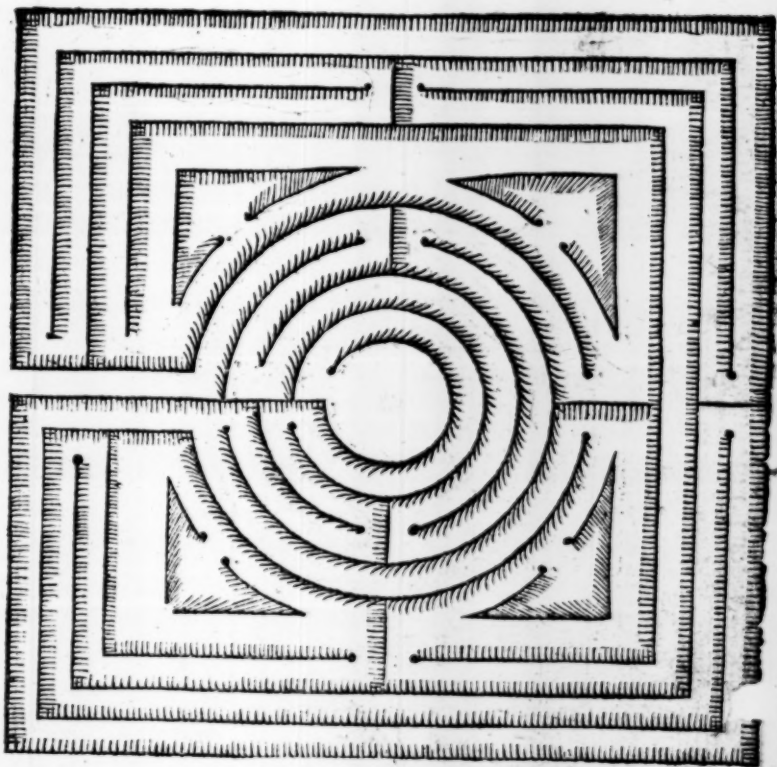


30<sup>4</sup><sup>8</sup> long  
25<sup>4</sup><sup>8</sup> broad at top  
21<sup>4</sup><sup>8</sup> ditto at bottom

The Garden.

4

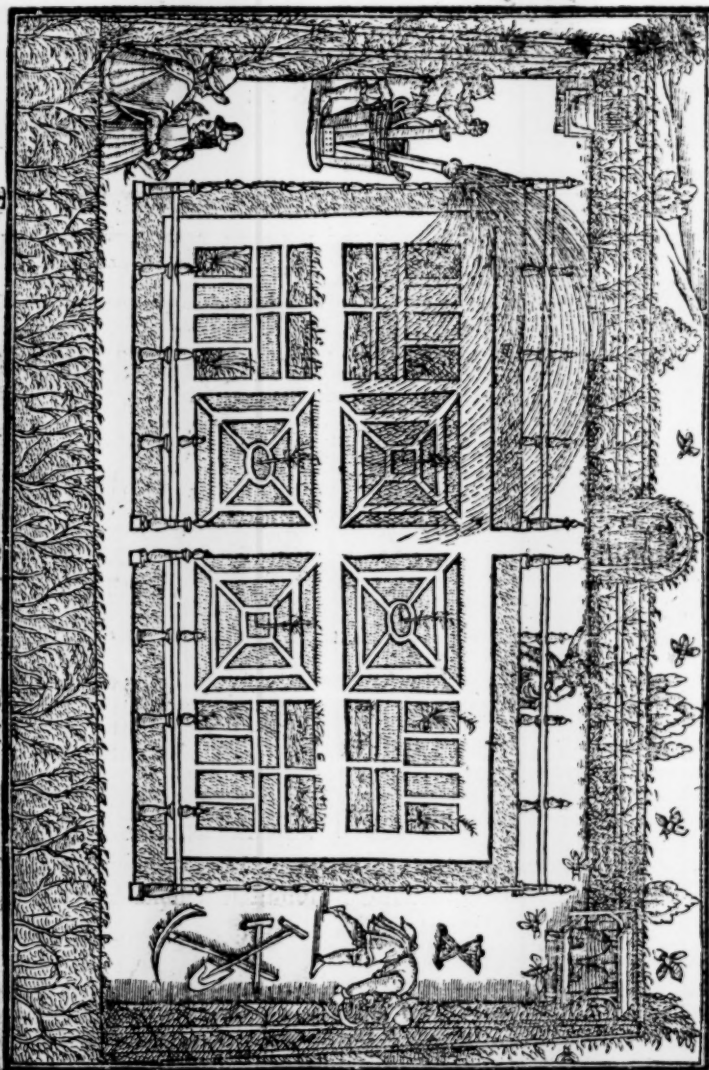
A MASE.



Heard

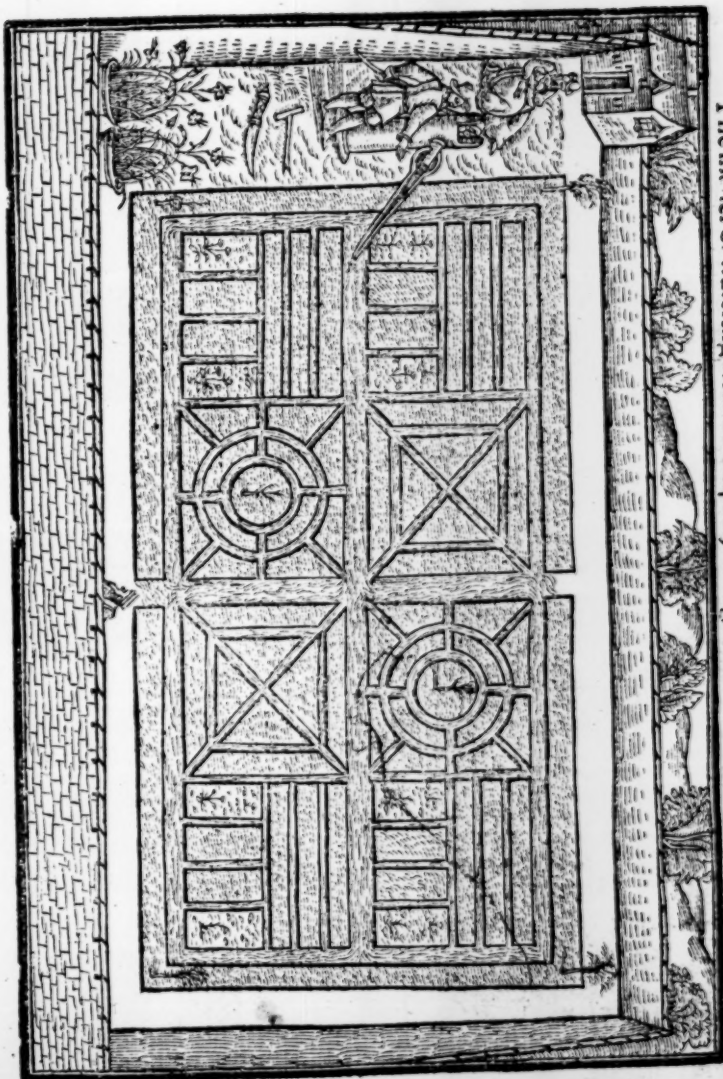
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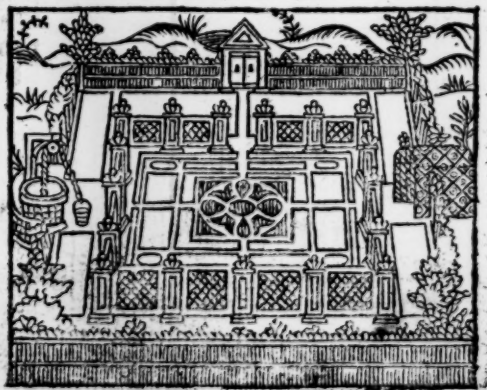
The manner of watering with a Pumpe in a Tubbe.

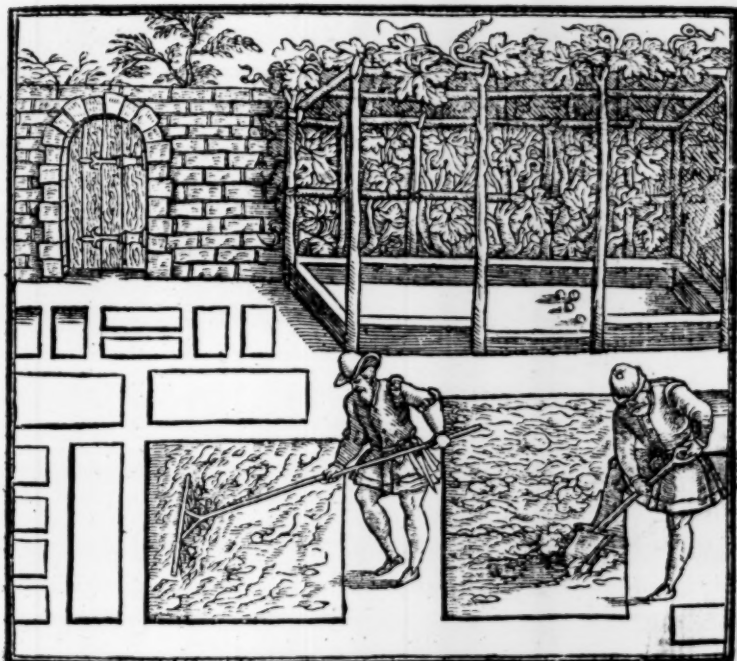


# The Garden.

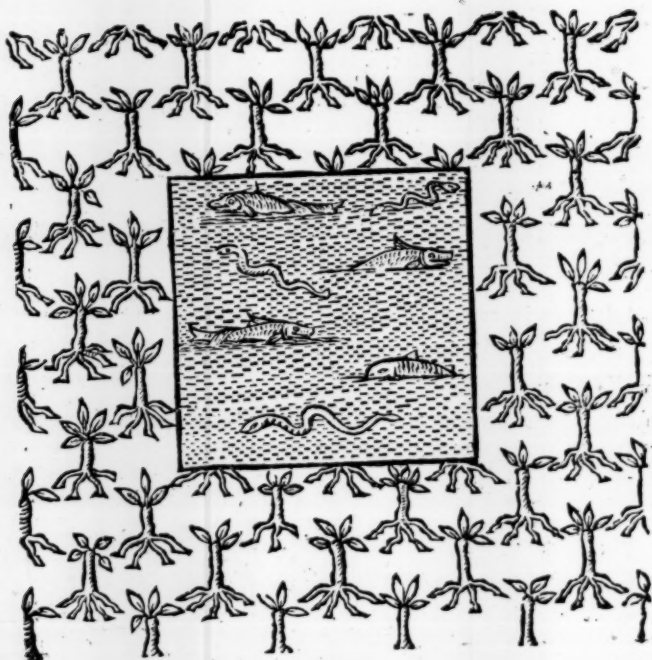
The manner of watering with a Pumpe by troughes in a Garden.







## The Garden.



Worthy remedies and secretes auailing against the  
 froying of Snailles, Cankerwormes, the long  
 bodied mothes, garden fleas, earth-  
 worms, and moles.

**A**fricanus singular among the Greeke writers of  
 husbandrie reporteth, that Garden plants and  
 rootes may well be purged and rid of the harmfull  
 woormes, if their denmes or deepe holes be smoaked,  
 the wind aiding, with the dung of the Cow or Oxe  
 burned.

That worthy Plinie in his first booke of histories  
 writeth, that if the owner or Gardener sprinkleth  
 the pure mother of the oyle Olive without any salt  
 in it, doth also drive the woormes away, and defend  
 the plants & hearbes from being gnawen of them.  
 And if they shall cleave to the rootes of the plants,  
 through malice or breeding of the dung, yet this  
 weedeth them cleane away. The plants or hearbs  
 will not after be gnawen or harmed by garden-  
 fleas, if with the naturall remedie, as with the  
 hearbe Rocket, the Gardener shall bestow his beds  
 in many places.

The Coleworts and all pot hearbs are greatly  
 defended from the gnawing of the garden fleas, by  
 Radish growing among them. The eagle or sharp  
 vinegar doth also preuaile, tempered with the urine  
 of Henbane, and sprinkled on the garden fleas. To  
 these, the water in which the hearbs Nigella Roma-  
 na shall be steeped for a night, and sprinkled on the  
 plants, as the Greeke Pamphilus reporteth, doth  
 like preuaile against the garden fleas.



Paladius Rutilius reporteth, that the noisome vermine or creeping things will not breed of the Pot-hearbs, if the Gardener shal before the committing to the earth, drie all the seedes in the skinne of the Tortuise, or sowe the hearbe Mint in many places of the garden, especially among the Colcowrts. The bitter Fitch and Rocket (as I afoze vttered) bestowed among the Pot-hearbs, so that the seedes be sown in the first quarter of the Moone, do greatly auaille vs. Also the Canker and Balmer wormes, which in many places worke great iniurie both to the gardens and vines, may the owner or Gardener driue away with the fig-tree ashes sprinkled on them and the hearbes.

There be some which sprinkle the plants and hearbes with the lie made of the fig-tree ashes, but it destroys the wormes to fire (as experience reporteth) the ashes alone on them.

There be others which rather will to plant or sow that big Onion, named in Latin Scilla or Squilla here and there in beds, or hang them in sundry places of the garden.

Others also will to fixe riuer Treuilles with nailes in many places of the Garden, which if they shall yet withstand or contend with all these remedies, then may the Gardener apply to exercise this deuise, in taking the Oxe or cow urine, and the mother of oile Olive, which after the well mixing together, and heating ouer the fire, the same be stirred about vntill it be hote, and when thzough cold this mixture shall be sprinkled on the pot hearbs and trees, doth maruellously pꝛuaile, as the skillfull Anatolius of experience reporteth.

The



The worzhie Pal'adius Rutilius reporteth, that if the owner or gardener burne great bundles of the Garlike blades (without heads) dried, through all the allies of the garden, and vnto these the dung of Backes added, that the sauer of the smoke (by the helpe of the wind) may be driuen to many places, especially to those where they most abound & swarm, and the gardener shall see so speedie a destruction, as is to be wondered at.

The worzhie Plinie of great knowledge reporteth, that these may be driuen from the Dothebarks, if the bitter fitch seeds be mixed and sowne together with them, or to the braunches of trees, Creusles hanged vp by the hornes in many places, doth like preuaile. These also are lettred from encreasing, yea they in heaps presently gathered are destroyed, as the Greeks report of obseruation, if the gardener by taking certain Balmer or Canker-wormes out of the garden next ioyning, shall seeth them in water with Dill, and the same being through cold, shall sprinkle on the hearbes and trees, that the mixture may wet and soke through the nests, euen vnto the yong ones, cleauing together, that they may tast therof, will speedely dispatch them. But in this dooing, the gardener must be very warie, and haue an attentue eye, that none of the mixture fall on his face nor hands.

Besides these, the owner or gardener may vse this remedie certaine, and easly prepared, if about the bigge armes of trees, or stemmes of the hearbs, he kindle & burne the stronger lime and brimstone together. Or if the owner make a smoke with the Mushromes, growing vnder the Nut tree, or burne

the hoofes of Gotes, or the gumme Galbanum, or els make a smoke with the Harts-horne, the winde aiding, by blowing towards them.

The husbandmen and gardeners in our time, haue found out this easie practise, beeing now common euery where, which is on this wise, that when these, after showers of raine are copen into the warme sun, or into places standing against the sun, early in the morning shake either their fruits and leaues; of the pot hearbes, or the boughes of the trees, for these being yet stiffe, thzough the cold of the night, are procured of the same, the lighter & sooner to fall, nor able after to recouer by again, so that the Palmer woozmes thus lying on the ground, are then in a readinesse to be killed of the Gardener.

If the owner minde to destroy any other creeping things noyous to hearbs and trees, (which Palladius and Rutilius name, both hearb and Treee wasters) then let him hearken to this inuention and deuise of the Greeke Dyophanes, who willet to purchase the matw of a wether sheepe new killed, and the same as yet full of his extremē tall filth, which lightly couer with the earth in the same place, where these most haunt in the garden, and after two dayes shall the gardener finde there, that the mothes with long bodies, and other creeping things, will be gathered in diuers companies to the place right ouer ~~it~~ which the owner shall either remooue and carrie further; or dig and burie verie deep in the same place, that they may not after arise and come forth, which when the gardener shall haue exercised the same, but (wise or thise, he shall utterly extinguisb, and quite destroy all the kindes  
of

of creeping things that annoy and spoile the garden plants.

The husbandmen in flanders arme the stocks, and compasse the bigger armes of their trees, with wisps of straw handsomely made and fastned or bound about, by which the Palmer woormes are constrained to creep vp to the tops of the trees, and there staied, so that, (as it were by snares and engines laid) these in the end are driuen away, or thus in their way begun, are speedily or soone after procured to turn backe againe. As vnto the remedies of the Snayles particularlie belongeth, these may the gardener likewise chase from the kitching hearbs if he either sprinckle the new mother of the Oyle olive, or soot of the chimney on the hearbs, as if he bestowed the bitter sitch in beds among them, which also auaieth against other noysome woorms, and creeping things, as I afore vttered, that if the gardener would possesse a Greene and Delectable garden, let him then sprinckle diligētly al the quarters, beds, and borders of the garden, with the mixture of water and pouder of fenny greeke tempered together or set vpight in the middle of the garden, the whole bare head without the flesh, of the vnchast Asse, as I afore wrote.

Excellent inuentions and helps against  
the garden Moles.

**T**he skilful Paxanus hath left in writing, that if the gardener shall make hollow a big nut, or boze a hollow hole into some sound piece of wood beeing narrow, in filling the one or the other with

Rosine, Pitch, Chasse, and brimstone, of eache, so much as shall suffice to the filling of the Put, or hollow hole in the wood, which thus prepared in a readinesse, stop euerie where with diligence, all the goings forth, and breathing holes of the Mole, that by those the fuming smoke in no manner may issue out, yet so handle the matter, that one mouth and hole be onely left open, and the same so large, that well the Put or vessel kindled within, may be laid within the mouth of it, wherby it may take the wind of the onefide, which may so send in the sa- uour both of the Rosin and brimstone into the hol- low tombe, or resting place of the Mole: by the same practise so workmanly handled, by filling the holes with the smoke, shall the owner or gar- dener either driue quite away all the Moles in the ground, or finde them in short time dead.

There be some that take the white Needewort, or the rinde of Cynocrambes beaten and farced, and with Barlie meale and Eggs, finely tempered together, they make both Lakes and Pasties wrought with wine and milke, and those they lay within the Moles denne, or hole.

Albertus of worthie memorie reporteth, that if the owner or gardener closeth or diligently stoppeth the mouthes of the Moleholes with the Garlike onion, or lecke, it shall either driue the moles away, or kill them, through the strong saueur stinking or breathing into them.

Many there be, that to driue away these harmi- full Moles, do bring by yong Cats in their gar- den ground, and make tame Weasels, to the end that either of these through the hunting after them, may

may so delyue away this pestiferous annoyance, beeing taught to watch at their straight passages, and mouthes of the holes comming forth.

Others there be also which diligently fill and stop vp their holes with the red Ore or Ruddle and iuice of the wilde Cucumber, or sow the seedes of Palma Christi, beeing a kinde of Satyrion, in beds, through which they will not after cast vp, nor tarric thereabout.

But some exercise this easie practise, in taking a lye Hole, and burning the powder of Brimstone about him, beeing in a deepe Earthen pot, through which he is procured to crie, all others in the meane time as they report, are mooued to resort thither.

There are some besides, which lay like snarcs at the mouth of their holes.

To the simple Husbandmen may this easie practise of no cost suffice, in setting downe into the earth a stiffe rod or greene branch of the elder tree,

FINIS.

